No. 82-1188

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM 1982

WOMEN'S SERVICES, P.C., ET AL.
APPELLEES

vs.

CHARLES THONE, GOVERNOR OF THE
STATE OF NEBRASKA, ET AL

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

MOTION TO ALLOW COUNSEL TO REPRESENT CHILDREN UNBORN AND BORN ALIVE

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MOTION TO ALLOW COUNSEL TO REPRESENT CHILDREN UNBORN AND BORN ALIVE

The Court is moved to allow Alan Ernest to represent the victims being killed by Roe v Wade, 410 U.S. 113, as counsel or guardian ad litem.

Interest of Counsel

Alan Ernest is a lawyer in the District of Columbia and a member of the bar of this Court. His interest is to defend the constitutional right to life of the children unborn and born alive being killed pursuant to Roe v. Wade. The parties have not done this.

This is effectively a motion to allow retained counsel to represent the victims being killed, since there will be no expense to this Court, or to the taxpayers.

Summary of Argument

In Roe v Wade, the Court asserted to legalize killings which had been defined as murder since long before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. Thus, Roe v Wade is no law at all, and should be expressly overruled.

This will dispose of all the issues raised by the parties.

The victims being killed are entitled by the U.S. Constitution to be especially represented by retained(no cost to taxpayers) counsel who has authority to cross-examine the evidence in Roe v Wade, which the Court used to condemn the victims to death, and to present evidence on their behalf to establish their right to life under the U.S. Constitution.

It can not be pretended that it is any longer the government of the United States, or any government of Constitution and laws, wherein judges Hitler-like assert to legalize mass murder, and then maintain the killings by willfully refusing to allow retained counsel to represent the victims being killed and defend their right to life protected by the Constitution.

The amicus curiae brief by the Legal Defense Fund For Unborn Children filed herein is incorporated by reference.

ARGUMENT

ROE v WADE IS NO LAW AT ALL, SINCE THE COURT HITLER-LIKE ASSERTED TO LEGALIZE KILLINGS DEFINED AS MURDER SINCE LONG BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

Counsel presents new evidence herein,[1/] not presented by the parties, to show that many of the killings that the Supreme Court asser-

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1./ The new evidence was published in The Washington Post on September 12, 1979, under the caption "WASHINGTON LAWYER CHARGES U.S. SUPREME COURT WITH MASS MURDER," as set out below. That the charging evidence can be published in the dominant newspaper in the nation's capital, but, as the victims are being killed, the evidence can not even be heard in this Court, proves the complete criminal degeneracy of the judicial system. The newly discovered evidence shows the Court asserted to legalize killings defined as murder since before the adoption of the 14th Amendment.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

MANY ROE v WADE KILLINGS ARE MURDER

The evidence shows that many of the killings permitted by Roe v Wade, 410 US 113(1973) were murder in 1868. Since the killings were murder in 1868, then absent a constitutional amendment, the killings are still murder, and Roe v Wade is not law at all.

ARGUMENT

1. Introduction to Evidence

The evidence presented herein shows that, at the time the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted in 1868, the unlawful killing, with malice aforethought, of a child born alive was murder. Killings of children born alive were not treated as a special category, as was abortion.

It is thus absolutely indispensable to examine what "born alive" meant in 1868. It is obvious that, if the life of a child born alive was protected by

ted to legalize in Roe v Wade, 410 US 113, had thereto been defined as murder. It is just as if the Court asserted a right to kill Jews. Obviously, absent a constitutional amendment, these killings are still murder. Justices who have presumed to permit these killings may now be facing the death penalty in very many states.

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the murder laws in 1868, then it is a person within the language and meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The evidence shows that in 1868, born alive did not mean natural birth after nine full months of gestation; nor did it mean birth after viability, "that is, potentially able to live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid." Roe v Wade, 410 US at 160. If abortion resulted in a live but unviable child that died as a consequence of its not being able to survive outside the womb, it was murder and punishable by the death penalty.

The evidence shows that the hysterotomy is a common method of performing abortions under Roe v Wade. This is essentially a Caesarean in which a live but unviable child is removed from the womb and left to die. The legal authorities show that in 1868, such a killing was murder, and punishable by the death sentence.

In summary, what was murder in 1868, can not now be decreed a constitutional right. Without an amendment to the Constitution, the killings must still be murder, and the Justices who permitted these killings may be guilty of mass murder in the first degree. This is still punishable by the death sentence in many states.

Many people would no doubt be astonished to learn that the case presented herein for the unborn is the very case they would have to present for themselves if their right to life were challenged. For example, take almost any group of persons, such as the insane, invalids, Jews or Catholics. Suppose it were claimed in federal court that the

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2. The English Law

The English law, as reflected in the writings of Coke(3 Inst. 50), Hawkins(1 Hawkins Ch. 13, s. 16) and Blackstone(4 Bl. Com. 198) defined the felonious killing of a child "born alive" as murder, even if the child received the fatal wound in the womb.

These authorities were followed by the English courts in permitting prosecutions of the killings of children born alive as murder. Rex v Senior, 1 Moody CC 346 (1832); Reg. v Trilloe, 174 Eng. Rep. 674 (1842); Reg. v West, 2 C & K 784 (1848).

Most critically, in the English law, a child did not have to be viable to be born alive. In 1848, the leading case of Regina v West, 2 C & K 784, was decided. The indictment for murder alleged that the defendant had inserted a "certain pin" "upward into the womb " of a pregnant woman for the purpose of producing the abortion of a "quick" child; and that this resulted in the child being "prematurely born and brought forth alive from and out of the womb." Id., 784-85. The child died shortly thereafter. A "medical witness" had testified that:

"(I)t was a healthy child; but that, being born at that period of gestation, it was impossible that it could live any considerable length of time separated from the womb of the mother. It was incapable

right of "privacy" announced in Roe v Wade includes the right to kill members of these groups, as well as the unborn. If the burden were suddenly thrust on these groups, as it was thrust on the unborn, to prove that they are persons whose lives are protected by the Fourteenth Amendment, what factual, non-argumentative evidence could they find to estab-

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of maintaining a separate and independent existence." Id., at 786.

The judge, relying on Coke and Blackstone, instructed the jury:

"The prisoner is charged with murder; and the means stated are, that the prisoner caused the premature delivery of the witness, Hensen, by using some instrument for the purpose of procuring abortion; and that the child so prematurely born was, in consequence of its premature birth, so weak that it died. .... I am of opinion(and I direct you in point of law), that if a person intending to procure abortion does an act which causes a child to be born so much earlier than the natural time, that it is born in a state much less capable of living, and afterwards dies in consequence of its exposure to the external world, the person who by her misconduct so brings the child into the world, and puts it thereby in a situation in which it cannot live, is guilty of murder." Id., at 788.

The case of Regina v West, supra, was presented by the leading English writers as the correct statement of the law of murder. See, e.g., 1 J.F. Archbold, A Complete Treatise on Criminal Procedure, Pleading and Evidence 783 (Waterman Am. ed. 7th ed. 1860); 1 W.O. Russell, A Treatise on Crimes and Misdemeanors 671-672 (4th ed. 1865); A.S. Taylor, A

lish their right to life?

As the case of the unborn shows, it would do no good to object that no one ever heard of such a constitutional right to kill, or to object that such killings had thereto been defined as criminal. And the Fourteenth Amendment merely states that it pro-

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Manual of Medical Jurisprudence 516(Penrose Am. ed. 6th ed. 1866). Consequently, the abortion of a quick but unviable child that resulted in the child being born alive so prematurely that its death was caused by its inability to survive outside the womb, was murder.

3. The American Law Of Murder in 1868.

The English common law of murder of children born alive is significant since American courts used the English common law to construe their murder statutes. Clarke v State, 117 Ala. 1(1898); Hamilton v United States, 26 App. D.C. 382(1905).

American courts cited Coke, Hawkins, Blackstone, and the English court decisions, as authoritative definitions on the law of homicide of children born alive. See, e.g., Clarke v. State, 117 Ala. 1(1898); State v Winthrop, 43 Iowa 519(1876). By 1868, leading American legal authorities had specifically cited Regina v West, supra, as the correct law of murder of a child born alive. (As already noted, that case held that if a criminal abortion resulted in the premature delivery of a quick but unviable child that died after delivery as a consequence of its being so prematurely delivered that it could not survive outside the womb, it was murder.) See, e.g., F. Wharton, A Treatise on the Law of Homicide in the United States 96-97(1855). By 1868, this appears to be the uncontradicted view.

tects life of "any person." So, as with the unborn, the Amendment does not expressly refer to the insane, or invalids, or Jews, or Catholics; and its legislative history does not appear to specifically refer to any of these groups. As with the unborn, the murder laws do not expressly refer to the insane,

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Consequently, the evidence shows that the life of a quick but unviable child born alive was protected by the murder laws in 1868.

4. The Law Of Murder In 1868 And The Fourteenth Amendment

Since the evidence shows that the life of a quick but unviable child was protected by the murder laws in 1868, the evidence likewise establishes that the child so born alive is a person within the language and meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment.

By seizing upon viability, Roe v Wade permits the killings of quick but unviable children born alive. The Supreme Court presumed to decree the killings of these children to be a constitutional right without any examination whatever to see if these children were persons within the language and meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. It is a naked decree without any investigation into the law of murder of children born alive.

This raises the question,- Does the Supreme Court have the Hitler-like power to decree murder to be a constitutional right? If invalids were protected by the murder laws in 1868, can the Supreme Court, without evidence or investigation, decree a constitutional right to kill invalids? If Jews were protected by the murder laws in 1868, can the Supreme Court decree, without evidence or investigation, a constitutional

or invalids, or Jews, or Catholics; and their legislative histories, to the extent they have any, do not appear to specifically refer to any of these groups. The principle in the Declaration of Independence, that all people are "created" equal and endowed with an unalienable right to "life," having been

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right to kill Jews? If newspaper editors were protected by the murder laws in 1868, can the Supreme Court, without evidence or investigation, decree a constitutional right to kill newspaper editors?

No doubt the Supreme Court bears the burden of proving, by evidence so conclusive that it will not admit of a rational doubt, that it possesses the power to decree murder to be a constitutional right.

5. The Hysterotomy Abortion Under Roe v Wade

A common way to perform abortions under Roe v Wade is by hysterotomy. See, Commonwealth v. Edelin, 359 NE 2d 4(Mass. 1976). A hysterotomy is essentially a Caesarean, in which a live but unviable child is removed from the womb and left to die. 1 Hearings Before the Subcommittee On Civil And Constitutional Rights Of the Committee of the Judiciary, House of Representatives On Proposed Constitutional Amendments on Abortion 397 (94th Cong., 2nd Sess. 1976).

As established by medical testimony during the 1976 House Abortion Hearings, "With few exceptions, babies aborted by this method will all move, will all breathe, and some will cry .... Almost all were born alive." Id., at 397.

Consequently, by definition, in 1868, these hysterotomy abortions could have been prosecuted as murder.

sneered out of court in the unborn's case, now provides no assurance for anyone. So what factual, non-argumentative evidence is there for members of these groups to protect themselves from extermination?

The case presented herein for the unborn,

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6. Roe v Wade and Mistake of Law

The Supreme Court itself has recognized that constitutional provisions against ex post facto laws do not apply to judicial decisions that are a mistake of law. Ross v Oregon, 227 US 150(1913). Consequently, if Roe v Wade is a mistake of law, then mass murder is being perpetrated in America. The Roe v Wade hysterotomy killings, by definition under the common law, and thus constitutional law, violate the positive criminal murder statutes throughout the United States.

The killings of children born alive have been prosecuted as murder in the first degree, Comm. v Harmon, 4 Barr. 269 (Pa. 1846)(child thrown in creek); or murder in the second degree, Clarke v State, 117 Ala. 1 (1898)(wife beaten, child die from injuries); or manslaughter, People v Chavez, 77 Cal. App. 2d 621(1947)(child neglected),- according to the facts of the particular case, as in any other homicide.

In connection with these judicial killings, it is relevant to note that the Supreme Court decreed murder to be a constitutional right without any examination whatever of the law of murder of children born alive. And as Abraham Lincoln noted, "(I)t is an established maxim in morals that he who makes an assertion without knowing whether it is true or false, is guilty of falsehood; and the accidental truth of the assertion, does not justify or excuse him." 1 The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln 384 (Basler ed. 1953). Since Lincoln's day, this "maxim in morals"

supra note 1, is thus the case for everyone else. The common law is the dictionary; it has traditionally been used to define the terms of the homicide statutes. It is this same body of factual evidence upon which all groups must ultimately rely to establish

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has also been a textbook definition of perjury. See, 3 Wharton's Criminal Law and Procedure, § 1308, p. 673 (12th ed. 1957).

Consequently, rational people are entitled to believe, and a jury may be permitted to find, that the process by which the Supreme Court decreed murder to be a constitutional right is perjury or criminal fraud. It seems reasonable that such judicial killings, after such prolonged deliberation and adherence, could be prosecuted as murder in the first degree. Many states still punish mass murder in the first degree with the death sentence.

It may be that the judges responsible for the judicial killings did not believe that they were breaking the law. But, as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote, "Ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking it." "It is no doubt true that there are many cases in which the criminal could not have known that he was breaking the law, but ... the lawmaker has determined to make men know and obey." Holmes, The Common Law 41 (Howe ed. paperback 1963).

It now full well appears that the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have presumed to decree murder to be a constitutional right, without any evidence or examination whatsoever, with the death penalty the possible consequence of their decision being a mistake of law.

It now appears that, unless the Supreme Court can prove by evidence, beyond a doubt based on reason, that it has the Hitler-like power to decree mass

their right to life. The evidence, supra n.1, conclusively proves that the Supreme Court has Hitler-like, that is, by naked decree without any investigation of the law of murder, asserted to legalize mass murder. Roe v Wade is a mistake of law, that is, no law at all. All the countless thousands of

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murder to be a constitutional right, then Roe v Wade is just such a mistake of law.

CONCLUSION

Is government of laws founded upon evidence, or the mere naked decrees of men holding office for life?

The evidence proffered herein would appear sufficient to permit reasonable people to conclude beyond a reasonable doubt that the Supreme Court of the United States has committed mass murder in the first degree. The evidence would appear sufficient for reasonable people to conclude that, upon a scale never seen before in the peacetime history of the world, "The dagger of the assassin was concealed beneath the robe of the jurist." The Justice Case, 3 Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals 985 (GPO 1951).

If the United States were being ruled over by a Tribunal of Murderers, holding office for life, nakedly decreeing mass murder to be a constitutional right, in open defiance of the evidence, and presuming to be blindly obeyed by all courts, executives, legislatures, and people whatever without question, regardless of the evidence, then surely it would be the most astounding event in the legal history of the human race.

born alive Roe v Wade killings since 1973 can be prosecuted as murder. Anyone who takes part in this national scheme of on-going killings in any intentional manner whatever, even by mere words of encouragement in Court, can be prosecuted for complicity in mass murder just as if Roe v Wade had never been decided. The Supreme Court is not above the law of murder. Roe v Wade is no law at all, and ought to be expressly overruled to reflect the true state of the law.

The evidence shows that the United States is being ruled over by a tribunal of murderers which has Hitler-like asserted to legalize mass murder, and maintains the killings year after year by willfully refusing to allow counsel to represent the victims being killed and defend the victims right to life under the U.S. Constitution. But even the Supreme Court is not above the law of murder, and many states still punish mass murder with the death penalty.

THE VICTIMS BEING KILLED BY ROE v WADE ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY ENTITLED TO BE ESPECIALLY REPRESENTED BY RETAINED COUNSEL TO DEFEND THEIR RIGHT TO LIFE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

The victims being killed have a constitutional right to be especially represented by retained(no cost to taxpayers) counsel to defend their right to life under the U.S. Constitution. 2/

Alan Ernest
Counsel

2./ Goldberg v Kelly, 397 U.S. 254, 268-270(1970). In Re Gault, 387 U.S. 1(1967); Morrissey v Brewer, 408 U.S. 471 (1972); Gagnon v Scarpelli, 411 U.S. 778(1973); Viteck v Jones, 63 L Ed 2d 552(1980); Gideon v Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963); United States v Altstoetter(The Justice Case), 3 Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals 1046 (1951).

The right to retained counsel under these circumstances is certain and indisputable. It can not be pretended that it is any longer the government of the United States, or any government of Constitution and laws, wherein judges assert to legalize mass murder, and then maintain the killings year after year by willfully refusing to allow counsel to represent the victims being killed and defend their right to life under the Constitution.

The amicus curiae brief filed herein by the Legal Defense Fund For Unborn Children is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

A-1

The photograph, supra A-1, shows a second stage abortion by prostaglandin. Such abortions not uncommonly result in the child being born alive.[1/] This Court could be prosecuted for murder for such a killing. There have been many thousands of such killings under Roe v Wade. And witnesses live to tell.

And if the child were killed in the womb and born dead, then this Court could be prosecuted for criminal extermination in violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments and 18 U.S.C. 242.[2/]

As the Court studies the face of this victim of Roe v Wade, let it contemplate that a government of laws shall be restored, and the law shall call the killers to account.

1./ Floyd v Anders, 440 F. Supp. 535,538(1977). The common second stage abortion techniques-hysterotomy, prostaglandin, and even salt poisoning-can result in the child being born alive. Jefferies & Edmonds, Abortion: The Dreaded Complication, The Philadelphia Inquirer, August 2, 1981.

2./ The amicus curiae brief by the Legal Defense Fund For Unborn Children shows that the unborn are persons whose lives are protected by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution.Thus their lives are also protected by 18 U.S.C. 242.

END OF DOCKET